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April 27th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

The Committee on the following paper by Dr. Woodhouse, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Descriptions of new species of Birds of the genera Vireo, Vieill., and Zonotrichia, Swains.

BY S. W. WOODHOUSE, M. D.

The specimens described in the present paper were procured by me in Texas, whilst attached to the expedition under the command of Captain L. Sitgreaves, Topographical Engineer U. S. Army, which explored the rivers Zuni and Colorado of the West.

Vireo atricapilla, nobis.

Form. Robust, wings short and slightly rounded, first quill short, third longest; tail extending about one inch beyond the closed wings.

Dimensions.—Total length, 4 5-10, extent of wings, 7⅓, from flexure, 2 1-10, length of tail 1 6-10 inches.

Colors. Head above black, which color extends over the cheeks and ears to the base of the lower mandible; a white ring encircles the eye, and then forms a broad band extending to the nares. The plumage of the back is dark olive green, slightly tipped with black, and gradually becoming lighter over the rump and tail-coverts. Wings and tail dark brown, inclining to black, with their outer margin light olive; greater and lesser wing-coverts broadly tipped with dingy white.

The primaries have a white line extending along their inner edge. Throat, belly, and feet white. Sides very light yellow. Iris bright red. Bill, tarsi and feet, black.

Habitat. Western Texas.

Obs. I procured this bird on the 26th of May, 1851, on the Rio San Pedro, two hundred and eight miles from San Antonio, on the road leading from that place to El Paso del Norte.

I was first attracted by its singular note, which I am unable to imitate. It was feeding in the dense cedars, and resembled in its habits our Sylvias, being continually in motion, which rendered it rather difficult to shoot. I procured two specimens, both of which, on dissection, proved to be males.

Zonotrichia Cassinii, nobis.

Form. Bill slender and conical, with a well marked ridge between the nostrils, extending about half way down the bill; wings short and rounded, first quill shortest, third and fourth about equal. Tail long and rounded.

Dimensions. Total length of skin from tip of bill to end of tail 5 5-10 inches, wing from flexure 2 6-10 inches. Tail extending beyond the closed wings about 1 5-10 inches. Total length, 2 5-10 inches. Bill along the ridge 5¼-10 inches. From gap to tip 5-10 inch; tarsus 1½-10 inches.

Colors. Head and back cinereous brown; throat and breast very light cinereous brown; sides light brown, with longitudinal brown stripes next the shafts, and at their extremities and the surrounding portions of the feather, brownish white. Belly and vent dingy white, a strip of dingy white extending from the base of the upper mandible, over and behind the eye. Primaries brown, with their outer edges light brown; secondaries and scapulars brown, with a whiteened band encircling them; wing at the flexure light yellow; the tail, with the exception of the two middle feathers, brown, tipped with white, the middle feathers light brown and slightly barred; in the outer feathers the white extends from the shaft along the outer side; upper mandible light brown, lower light yellow. Tarsus and feet flesh colored; iris dark brown.

Habitat. Western Texas.

Obs. This interesting bird I shot on the prairie near San Antonio, on the 25th of April, 1851, and, at the time, took it for the Z. savanna (Wilson,) which it much resembled in its habits, but upon examination it proved to be totally distinct. I found but one specimen, which is a male.

I have named this in honor of my friend Mr. John Cassin, the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, to whose indefatigable labor in the department of Ornithology we are so much indebted.

The Committee to which was referred the following paper by Col. McCall, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings,

Note on Carpodacus frontalis, (Say,) with description of a new species of the same genus, from Santa Fé, New Mexico.

By Col. George A. McCall, U. S. A.

In the Proceedings of this Academy for the months of May and June, 1851, was published some account of such Birds as I had met with during the preceding year in Texas and New Mexico. In that paper, under the name of *Carpodacus frontalis, Say,* I gave an account of the habits of a bird I had found at Santa Fé.

At the time I first observed the bird to which I allude, I believed it to be of a species not previously described, and I brought with me from New Mexico specimens of the adult birds, the young, the nest and the eggs. But on my arrival in this city, a comparison with *C. frontalis* resulted in the decision that my specimens were of that species; they were accordingly presented to the Academy as such, together with an account of their habits. Recently, however, my attention has been called to these birds (a close examination of them having been made by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Cassin) and a satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at, that the birds referred to do not belong to the species *frontalis*, but are of a species not previously described; I therefore propose the name *familiaris*, and annex hereto an accurate description which was taken from an examination of a number of specimens, killed at Santa Fé in the spring of 1850.

*Carpodacus familiaris.**

Adult male.—Front, sides of head, chin, throat and rump, crimson; crown, hind-neck and fore part of back, brownish crimson passing into brown on the after part of the back; fore part of the breast brownish crimson fading into light dusky brown on the abdomen, which, with the under tail coverts, is striped with blackish brown; wings and tail, dusky brown, each feather edged with pale brown, which is broadest on the wing coverts; bill robust and curved on the ridge, and together with the legs and feet dark dusky; iris black. Length, six inches one line, alar extent ten inches; wing from the flexure three and a quarter inches.

The female, (in size rather less than the male,) is above, of a dusky brown edged with light brown; beneath, pale brown longitudinally striped with dark brown; wings and tail dusky, edged with pale brown. The young on the first of May were nearly full fledged, and were similar in color to the female, though lighter.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the present species differs from *C. frontalis* in having the crimson less decidedly defined—that color being diffused over a greater part of the body, and gradually fading into brown.

The Committee on Dr. Hallowell's paper describing new species of Reptiles, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Description of new species of Reptilia from Western Africa.

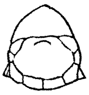
By Edward Hallowell, M. D.

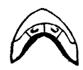
PHRACTOGONUS,* *Hallowell.*

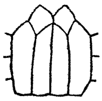
Subgeneric Characters.—Head conical, presenting two large plates upon its upper surface. Nostrils below the rostral. A row of longitudinal shields upon the chest. Body and tail annulated; lateral pores near the anus.

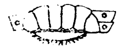
Phractogonus *galeatus.*

Specific Characters.—Five teeth in the lower jaw on each side; four maxillary on each side of the upper jaw, and two intermaxillary teeth; two large plates upon the head; lateral pores near the anus; pectoral shields four in number, long and narrow; two hundred and fourteen rings upon the body, eighteen upon the tail.









Description.—The head is small and somewhat triangular, rounded in front. It presents upon its upper surface two large plates, one of which forms the rostral. The posterior of these is much the larger, and is more extended transversely than in its antero-posterior diameter. It presents three distinct margins anteriorly, its posterior margin being somewhat rounded; its superior surface is convex. The rostral is rounded anteriorly, depressed above; its anterior margin presents an acute edge. The snout extends nearly a line beyond the mouth. In an angle formed by the plates just described, on each side of the head, is one which is narrow and oblong; and immediately behind it another very small and quadrilateral; behind this at the angle of the mouth is a triangular plate, its base presenting backward; between them at the posterior part of the head are four narrow and more or less oblong and two smaller ones. The nostrils are quite small, V shaped, a line apart, and are situated upon the under part of the snout, in a narrow plate immediately behind the rostral. The eyes are not visible. Five labial plates margin the upper jaw on each side. There are three upon the margin of the lower jaw, the posterior of which is very large and quadrilateral. The mental plate is also large, with a rounded posterior margin. The pectoral shields are four in number, the two middle ones by their junction forming a triangle superiorly. They are each about three lines and three-fourths in length, and a line in breadth. The two lateral shields, which are pentagonal, have their bases precisely in a line with those of the intermediate plates. Immediately above the two middle pectoral are two small quadrilateral ones about a line in breadth; their external and inferior margin is in contact with the superior and internal margin of the long and narrow external pectoral shields. There are nine semicircular rings upon the upper part of the body terminating at the base of the pectoral plates. There are 214 rings upon the body, and 18 upon the tail. Body slender, cylindrical, fifteen lines in circumference at its middle, of an obscure white color: (the specimen has been preserved in alcohol). The back of the animal is covered with numerous small quadrangular scuta, looking like mosaic: they are wider apart upon the abdomen, which has a smooth appearance. No longitudinal sulci are observed upon the body. There are two lateral pores quite distinct, each in a separate scale on the left side of the row of præanal scales, and one near the centre of a scale on the right of the same row. The scales in front of the anus are six in number, the two middle ones oblong and quadrilateral, the lateral ones irregular in shape.

Dimensions.—Length of head 4½ lines, of neck and body 13 inches (Fr.) 10 lines, of tail 15½ lines.

Geographical distribution.—Liberia, West Coast of Africa.

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*Φρακτος munitus, γωνος angulus.

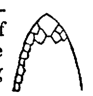
Habits.—But little is known of the habits of this animal. They probably resemble those of the Amphisbænidæ.

General Remarks.—But three species of Lepidosternon are described by Dumeril and Bibron in their Erpétologie Génerale, viz., Lep. microcephalum, L. phocæna, and L. scutigerum. From the microcephalum, the species upon which the genus was founded by Spix, galeatus differs in the form and number of the pectoral shields, the number of plates upon the head, and in being a much more slender animal. Lepidosternon phocæna presents twelve plates upon the head, and the pectoral shields are small and lozenge shaped. The resemblance between the animal just described and the L. scutigerum, the Cephalopeltis Cuvieri of Muller, is more close, but it differs from it in several well marked particulars, viz., the position of the nostrils, which in all the species described by Dumeril and Bibron are stated to be in the rostral plate. They are distinctly so drawn in the figure of the L. microcephalum of Spix, in his work on the serpents of Brazil. In L. galeatus the nostrils are situated in a plate immediately below the rostral. It differs also in having lateral anal pores, which are not mentioned as existing in either of the described species of Lepidosternon, and in the number of rings upon the body and tail. These are stated by Dumeril and Bibron to be three hundred and fourteen for the body and fourteen or fifteen for the tail. The L. scutigerum is therefore a much longer animal, measuring 18¾ inches. All the species of Lepidosternon hitherto described are from South America.

The reptile most nearly resembling the above described animal is undoubtedly the Monaspis capensis of Dr. Andrew Smith, (Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa. Reptilia, pl. 67.) The nostrils in the plate of Dr. Smith are placed as in Phractogonus, but no mention is made of his description of lateral anal pores. The number of rings upon the body is 206, of the tail 7. The præanal scale is divided as in L. galeatus into six compartments, and the pectoral shields are the same in number but differ in shape. The head, however, has but a single plate or shield, and hence the name Monaspis, which cannot with propriety be applied to an animal with two. I therefore prefer the name Phractogonus. The greater or less number of plates upon the head may, as Dr. Smith observes, be of specific importance only, but the position of the nostrils and the presence of lateral anal pores are characters of sufficient value to warrant the establishment of a subgenus.

HEMIDACTYLUS *angulatus.*

Specific Characters.—Upper part of body covered with tubercles, disposed in oblique parallel rows converging toward the middle line of the back. A large triangular plate under the chin. Tail of same length as head and body. Tail subquadrangular at its base, tapering gradually towards a point.



Description.—The head of this animal is of moderate size, flattened above, somewhat swollen at the temples. The snout is triangular, depressed above, the nostrils which are small and circular being placed nearly a line apart about half a line above the opening of the mouth. There is a row of nine or ten plates upon each side of the upper jaw; of these the two or three nearest the snout appear to be the largest. The same number exists upon each side of the lower jaw. The nostril is in a narrow, oblong, quadrilateral plate. The mental plate is large and triangular, with two smaller quadrangular plates on each side at the apex of the triangle. The meatus auditorius is very distinct, of moderate size, oval in shape. The eyes are large and lateral, with rounded pupils. The upper half of the orbit is bordered by a single row of conical scales. The chin and throat are covered with small granular scales, which are somewhat larger near the chin. The scales upon the neck and abdomen are smooth and quadrangular, running in oblique rows. The upper part of the body presents numerous tubercles arranged in oblique rows, converging toward the middle line of the back. The interspaces between the tubercles are covered with very numerous black points. Upon the head and neck, numerous tubercles, larger and more abundant upon the neck, are observed, arranged in an irregular manner. The upper and lateral surfaces of the snout are covered with tubercles thickly agglomerated.

A well marked depression exists upon the snout and upper part of the head. There are thirteen or fourteen femoral pores in the specimen examined, but no pores immediately in front of the anus. Three or four of these pores extend beyond the thigh on each side about a line in front of the anus. The under surface of the extremities is covered with small imbricated scales, which are very minutely punctated with black. The under part of the fingers is provided with a double row of imbricated scales divided by a median line. The upper surface of the tail presents numerous scattered tubercles, the under surface transverse scuta, somewhat indistinct.

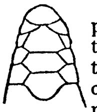
Coloration.—Upper part and sides of head yellowish. Upper part of body light chocolate color, with numerous minute points of black; upper surface of extremities of a lighter color than rest of body. Under part of body and extremities light straw color.

Dimensions—Length of head eight lines; greatest breadth five lines. Length of body one inch and a half (Fr.); of tail two inches.

Geographical distribution.—West coast of Africa.

Remarks.—This species differs from all the species of Hemidactylus described by Dumeril and Bibron. It is well characterized by the angular plate at the chin and the disposition of the rows of tubercles upon the back.

ACONTIAS *elegans*.



Specific Characters.—No inferior eyelid; two internasal plates, pentagonal, articulating with the rostral; frontal heptagonal, broader than long; an interparietal hexagonal, more extended transversely than antero-posteriorly; an occipital plate larger than either of the others, hexagonal, its supero-external margin hollowed; a parietal plate, a fronto-parietal, one supra-ocular, two posterior-oculars; a frenal, and a freno-orbitar much smaller than the frenal.

Description.—The head of this animal is small, depressed, triangular in shape above, rounded in front; the rostral plate encloses the extremity of the snout and presents a slit on each side posteriorly, extending backward and inferiorly in a curved direction to its posterior border; immediately above the rostral are two internasal plates, pentagonal, their inferior margin articulating with the posterior margin of the rostral; the frontal, interparietal and occipital form a longitudinal row nearly equal in size, upon the middle and upper part of the head. The internasal articulate with each other by their narrowest or internal margin, with the frontal, the frenal and the first labial; the frontal with the internasal, the interparietal, the freno-orbitar and the supra-ocular; the interparietal with the supra-ocular; and the fronto-parietal with the frontal anteriorly and the occipital posteriorly; the occipital articulates in front with the interparietal, laterally on each side with the parietal and the fronto-parietal; the parietal are oblong, inequilateral, longer from behind forward than in the opposite direction; the fronto-parietal are hexagonal, larger than the parietal; the supra-ocular are also hexagonal; the frenal plate is quadrangular articulating with the internasal, the frontal, the supra-ocular, the freno-orbitar and the first labial. The eyes are distinct but without an eyelid. They are situated in an interspace formed by five scales, and covered by a scale a very little larger than the eye; the inferior of the five is the second supra-labial. Three plates margin the upper jaw on each side; there are three upon the lower; the most anterior of the upper row is quite large, presenting an acute angle forward and upward. The plate upon the under jaw, immediately behind the mental, is long and narrow; the nostrils are small, oval, nearly a line apart: immediately behind the mental is a transversely elongated triangular plate, the apex of the triangle presenting backward. Body slender, flattened below; tail long, covered at its extremity with minute trapezoidal scales; body and tail covered with smooth imbricated scales above and below: their posterior margin is convex, and they have a striated appearance, each scale having from two to five whitish striæ; the striation on the under surface; is quite remarkable; a single scale in front of the anus. There are twenty longitudinal rows of scales around the body. Tongue oval, covered with numerous small papillæ, slightly bifid at its extremity. Marginal teeth very small; no teeth in the palate, which is also without a longitudinal groove; no meatus auditorius externus visible.

Coloration.—Above dark chestnut color, the edges of the scales bordered with ash color, giving the whole a tesselated appearance; under part of abdomen and tail same color, but brighter; chin, snout, upper and under jaw yellow.

Dimensions.—Length of head 4 lines, greatest breadth 2 lines. Length of head and body 5 inches (Fr.); of tail 2 inches 4 lines.

Geographical distribution.—Liberia, West Coast of Africa.

General Remarks.—This animal has a general resemblance to the Acontias meleagris of Cuvier, the only species of Acontias hitherto described, but it differs from it in many important particulars, several of which beeome evident even upon a superficial examination. Thus it is only necessary to compare the plates of the head with the figure of them given in the fifty-eighth plate of Dumeril and Bibron, to perceive at once that it is not the same animal. The A. meleagris is also larger, measuring 9¾ inches (Fr.); but the tail is nearly an inch shorter, measuring 1½ inches. It differs also in having an inferior eyelid, which elegans has not; and in the form of the eye, which in meleagris resembles a longitudinal slit, but which in elegans is circular. The longitudinal fissure in the posterior part of the rostral plate is straight in meleagris, in elegans it is curved; meleagris presents a longitudinal groove in the palate, elegans has none; the scales upon the body are hexagonal in meleagris, in elegans they are trapezoidal. The number of rows of scales differs in the two animals. In the one there are but fourteen, in the other twenty.

The species of reptiles just described, with a beautiful specimen of Onychocephalus Liberiensis, were presented to the Academy by Dr. Henry A. Ford of Liberia, the gentleman to whom we are also indebted for the magnificent skeleton of Troglodytes gorilla, the largest known Troglodyte.

The Committee on the following paper by Dr. LeConte, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings:

Remarks on some Coleopterous insects collected by S. W. Woodhouse, M. D., in Missouri Territory and New Mexico.

By John L. LeConte, M. D.

The collection of insects made by Dr. Woodhouse, to whom science is so much indebted for extensive researches on the natural history of the regions west of the Mississippi, consists chiefly of species from the boundary of the tract of land which the liberal policy of our Government has set apart for the Creek Indians, and were procured while he was attached to a surveying party under Capt. Sitgreaves, of the Topog. Corps. The bulk of the collection made in Texas and in New Mexico, has unfortunately been lost in the acccidents to which the traveller is so frequently subjected in those wild and dangerous regions. The few, however, that remain, are of such interest as to cause us doubly to regret the destruction of the rest, and fervently to hope that the industry of future travellers may soon repair these unavoidable losses.

1. Cicindela cuprascens subelongata, subcylindrica, capite thoraceque fusco-æneis, hoc lateribus leviter rotundatis tenuiter albo-pubescente, impressionibus transversis profundis, linea longitudinali tenui, elytris thorace sesqui latioribus dense punctatis cupreis, macula basali, margine toto laterali, striga obliqua subhumerali, apice hamata, fascia media elongata valde refracta intus dentata, lunulaque apicali ochroleucis dilatatis, apice oblique sinuatis acutis, serrulatis; trochanteribus posticis testaceis; labro albo, transverso, edentato. Long. ·4—·53.

Cicindela blanda var. *β*. Lec. Ann. Lyc. 4, 180.

I found several specimens of this elegant species on the Arkansas river, and have heretofore considered it as a variety of C. blanda Dej. After further examination I am convinced that it must be considered as distinct. It is closely allied to C. blanda, but is less elongated in its form, and the elytra, although cylindrical, are not so convex. The labrum is short, and, as in C. blanda, the teeth of the anterior edge are obsolete; the palpi are pale, with the tips brassy green. The thorax is very finely, not densely wrinkled; the sides are more rounded than in C. blanda, although as in that species, they are less convex in the female. The elytra are of a brilliant copper-color, more coarsely and densely punctured than in C. blanda. The markings are as in C. blanda, but very broad, and the upper part of the medial fascia is less tortuous. The elytra of the female is strongly excised on the outer edge near the tip, precisely as in C. blanda. The body beneath is greenish bronze, covered with fine dense white hair; the posterior trochanters are testaceous.

The insect that I have considered as *C. blanda var.* γ must also be separated as a distinct species under the name.

C. tarsalis, elongata, vix cylindrica, fusco-picea opaca, thorace lateribus rotundatis, utrinque leviter constricto, breviter albo pubescente, elytris ochreis, sutura antice lineolisque obliquis fuscis, apice oblique attenuatis serrulatis; labro transverso, edentato; tibiis testaceis trochantibus posticis flavis, tarsis posticis longissimis. Long. ·48.

One male, Canootche river, Georgia. The diagnosis enables this species to be distinguished from the preceding and from C. blanda. The color is dull, without any metallic gloss. The elytra are less cylindrical and less convex, and the markings are so broad that the interstices between them are reduced to narrow fuscous lines; the punctures of the dark parts of the elytra are large and dense, but not deep. The tibiæ are pale, with the tip darker; the posterior tarsi are more than one-fourth longer than in C. blanda. The body beneath is black, covered with short, dense white hair.

2. Cicindela cumatilis Lec. Ann. Lyc. 5, 173.

A variety of this beautiful species was found with the spots much larger than in the type, so that the medial band attains the margin, and is only interrupted on the disc: the spot anterior to the apical lunule is also enlarged, and there is a very minute white humeral dot.

3. Cicindela n. sp.

A very small species, probably allied to C. germanica, indicated only by a single elytron. The markings are so different from any other species within our territory, that a description of even this fragment will enable the species to be easily recognized.

The color is brownish black, without metallic lustre; the surface is sericeous with fine granulations; the punctures are distant, large and deep; the humeral lunule is very narrow; the oblique posterior part is curved; the margin is white, interrupted only at the apical lunule; the anterior band perpendicular, and united to the margin externally, descending slightly at its inner part, and terminating in a small spot near the suture; the margin along the apical lunule is finely serrate, and obliquely attenuated almost to the tip, which is very suddenly rounded, and almost truncate; the suture is armed with a very minute spine.

4. Lachnophorus elegantulus Man. Bull. Mosc. 1843, p. 43: ibid 1846, p. 7.

Tachypus mediosignatus Menétriès, Bull. Soc. Petrop. 1843. This pretty little insect seems to have a very extensive distribution. I found it in abundance on the banks of the Gila near the Pimas villages. Dr. Woodhouse took it on the Creek Boundary, and Mr. Pease brought a specimen from Mexico.

5. Chlœnius vafer, nigro piceus, capite cyaneo, thorace cyanescente, latitudine breviore, antrorsum angustato et lateribus rotundato, subtiliter obsolete punctato, elytris thorace latioribus dense punctulatis, et pubescentibus, striis fere ad apicem fortiter punctatis, antennarum basi pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. ·45.

Creek Boundary. This species is allied to C. tricolor, nemoralis, vicinus, &c., but the punctures on the thorax are very small and almost obliterated. The labrum is wide, scarcely emarginate; the head is bright blue, very finely punctulate and wrinkled; the thorax is blueish, wider than long, at the apex narrower than at the base; very much rounded on the sides anteriorly; the base is truncate; the angles obtuse, not rounded; the disc scarcely convex, finely and very obsoletely punctured; the basal impressions long and shallow. The elytra are wider than the thorax, dull black; the striæ are deeply punctured nearly to the tip; the interstices are slightly convex, and very finely punctured. The first three joints of the antennæ, the palpi and the legs are ferruginous.

6. Euryderus zabroides Lec. An. Lyc. 4, 152, tab. 8, fig. 5.

The genus Eurydera Lap. seems to be founded upon good characters, although it was for a long time refused by entomologists. Its adoption requires a change of name for my genus, and in allusion to the singular form of the anterior tibiæ, I give Nothopus as the new generic name.

7. Calosoma externum. *Carabus externus* Say. J. Ac. Nat. Sc. 3, 150: Lec. An. Lyc. 4, 445. *Calosoma longipenne* Dej. Sp. Gen. 5, 568. This insect after all, seems to be a genuine Calosoma, by the structure of the antennæ and palpi. I have seen specimens without wings, but extensive observation has convinced me this is to be considered as accidental. Its form is more similar to Carabus than any other species of Calosoma.

8. Euphoria melancholica Schaum. An. Ent. Soc. Fr. 2d ser. 2, 374. A specimen from New Mexico has the thorax and elytra much less punctured than the Louisiana specimens, but I can find nothing worthy of being considered as a specific difference.

9. Eleodes sulcata, nigra, thorace parvo, ovato, parce punctulato, basi truncato, elytris ovalibus apice acutis, dorso depressis, postice valde declivibus, profunde sulcato-striatis, sulcis granulatis, femoribus anticis breviter armatis. Long. ·75—·97.

A fine species, abundant in every part of Missouri Territory and easily distinguished by its sulcate elytra. Head punctured. Thorax a little wider than long, rounded on the sides, narrowed behind; moderately convex, sparsely punctured, anterior angles prominent acute, base truncate. Elytra more than twice as wide as the thorax, elongate oval, depressed on the disc, deflexed at the apex, which is acute; the lateral margin obtuse; striæ broad, deep and obtuse, rough with elevated points; interstices not wider than the striæ, convex, marked each with a single series of distant punctures; epipleuræ less deeply striate than the disc. Anterior thighs armed with a short, sharp tooth. The female differs by having the elytra broader and less acute at the tip.

10. Myodes scaber, ater confertim punctatus, vertice elevato, thorace antrorsum angustato, utrinque truncato, medio obsolete carinato, elytris parce punctatis, abdomineque flavis. Long. ·35.

A very imperfect specimen from the Creek boundary, which is distinguished from another Southern species having a yellow abdomen, by its much larger size, more punctured head and thorax, and immaculate black feet. I am inclined to believe that the color of the abdomen is a sexual character as in the European M. subdipterus.

11. Acmœodera variegata, cupreo-ænea, pilosa, thorace brevi confertissime punctato, macula laterali lutea, elytris basi minus convexis, fasciis irregularibus luteis anterioribus confluentibus. Long. ·35.

The specimen of Dr. Woodhouse being imperfect, my description is taken from some collected by Mr. Fendler near Santa Fe.

Body coppery-bronzed, with erect brown hair. Thorax very densely and coarsely punctured, three times as wide as long, sides rounded anteriorly, almost parallel behind; margin behind the middle with a yellow spot. Elytra less convex at the base than in A. pulchella, with rows of large points, becoming striæ behind the middle; interstices with a single series of small distant punctures; the ordinary yellow bands are more numerous, and those before the middle are confluent, so only the suture, a large humeral spot and a transverse spot one fourth way from the base, remain bronzed. The two posterior fasciæ are oblique; the anterior one of them includes a small marginal spot; the tip is yellow. Beneath immaculate, bronzed, punctured. Varies with the anterior spot of the elytra large and confluent with the suture.

12. Dicerca Woodhousii, ænea, nitida, chalybeo-variegata, thorace cribratim punctato, brevi, lateribus valde rotundatis, antrorsum angustato, angulis posticis rectis, elytris apice integris, seriatim crenatis, maculis irregularibus opacis transversis profunde impressis. Long. ·72—·97.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this fine species, to the enterprising traveller to whom we owe its discovery.

Body coppery-bronze, varied with bluish reflections, moderately stout and convex; head strongly punctured, with three faint confluent elevated lines on the front, labrum green; thorax cribrate, more than twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, very strongly rounded on the sides, narrowed a little towards the posterior angles, which are rectangular and sharp. Elytra with rows of large points, and with numerous deep impressed subconfluent spaces, which are opake, densely punctured and finely pubescent; tip entire. Legs green bronzed, knees, tip of the tibiæ, and tarsi steel blue. Tip of the abdomen of the male very slightly truncate; of the female rounded.

13. Pristilophus puncticollis, niger, nitidus, thorace antrorsum subangustato, lateribus confertim, disco minus dense punctato, elytris crenato-striatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, distinctius punctulatis. Long. ·75—·9

This species is tolerably abundant in every part of Missouri Territory. It is closely allied to P. morio Germ. Zeitsch. 4, 85, but the elytral striæ are not so deep, and the interstices are but very slightly convex. Head strongly punctured. Thorax longer than wide, somewhat narrowed in front, slightly rounded on the sides, which are strongly margined; disc moderately punctured, sides very densely punctured, scarcely impressed towards the anterior angles, posterior angles slightly diverging. Elytra as wide as the thorax, striæ punctured, not deeply impressed, intertices scarcely convex, finely and irregularly punctured.

14. Arhopalus charus, Lec. Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. 2d ser. 2, 17. Among those brought by Dr. Woodhouse is a variety, in which the yellow tip of the elytra is much larger, inclosing a black spot.

The Committee to which was referred a paper by Prof. Baird and Mr. Charles Girard on the characteristics of some New Reptiles in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Characteristics of some New Reptiles in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

By Spencer F. Baird and Charles Girard.

Full descriptions and figures of these species will shortly appear in Capt. Stansbury's Report to Congress on the great Salt Lake (Utah.)

Siredon lichenoides, B.—Body uniform blackish brown, covered all over with licheniform patches of grayish yellow; snout rounded; tail compressed, and lanceolated; toes broad and short. Caught by R. H. Kern, Esq., in a lake at the head of Santa Fé Creek in New Mexico.

Cnemidophorus tigris, B. and G.—Scales on the subguttural fold small in size; four yellowish indistinct stripes along the dorsal region. From the Valley of the great Salt Lake. Collected by Capt. Stansbury.

Crotaphytus Wislizenii, B. and G.—Head proportionally narrow and elongated; cephalic plates and scales on the back very small; yellowish brown, spotted all over with small patches of deeper brown or black. Caught near Santa Fé, by Dr. Wislizenius; specimens of the same species sent in by Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham, collected between San Antonio and El Paso del Norte.

Uta (nov. gen.) B. and G.—Upper part of body covered with small scales; a pectoral fold of the skin; auditory apertures; femoral pores present, whilst anal pores are wanting.

Uta Stansburiana, B. and G.—Tail slender, elongated and conical, provided with large scales disposed in verticils; a subgular fold in advance of the pectoral one. From the valley of the great Salt Lake; brought home by Capt. Stansbury.

Sceloporus graciosus, B. and G.—Head subconical; scales of the back larger than in any other part of the body; tail of medium size, slender and conical. From the valley of the great Salt Lake.

Elgaria scincicauda, B. and G.—This is the *Tropidolepis scincicaudus* of Mr. Skilton as published in Silliman's Journal vii. 1849, 202. The specimen there described and figured is immature. From full-grown individuals we have drawn the following characters: Dusky green above, light ash colored below. Eleven transverse black bands on the back interrupted on the dorsal line, white dotted on their posterior margin. There are six or more of these bands on the tail. Thirteen to fourteen rows of scales, all of which well carinated. This species inhabits Oregon and California.

Plestiodon Skiltonianum, B. and G.—Head small, continuous with the body; tail stout, very long and subquadrangular. Olivaceous brown, with one broad band of black on each side. Inhabit Oregon in company with the preceding. Collected by Rev. George Geary.

Phrynosoma platyrhinos, G.—Snout truncated, flattened, concave; nostrils situated within the internal margin of the superciliary ridge; occipital and temporal spines of middle size; one row of pyramido-horizontal and abdomino-peripheric scales, smaller than in *Phr. Douglassii*. Lower surface of head covered with small and nearly uniform scales; on the sides and near the neck a series appears a little more conspicuous, slightly raised and acute. Inframarginal series of plates large, of stout appearance, sharp and acute, above which two rows of small plates are seen lining the margin of the lower jaw. Scales of the body of middle size. Femoral pores very conspicuous, but more apart than in *Phr. Douglassii*. The lower surface of the body is unicolor. From Great Salt Lake; collected by Capt. Stansbury's party.

Phrynosoma modestum, G.—Snout truncated, flattened, but not concave. Nostril openings situated within the internal margin of the superciliary ridge. Occipital and temporal spines but little developed. No pyramido-horizontal scales at the periphery of the abdomen. Lower surface of head covered with minute, generally uniform, scales. Row of inframarginal plates resembling that in *Phr. platyrhinos*, above which, however, one single series of smaller plates is observed, lining the margin of the lower jaw. Scales on the belly proportionally larger than in any other species, smooth, subquadrangular or trapezoidal. Femoral pores conspicuous, the series from right and left meeting on the middle line of the belly and forming a curve, the convexity of which is turned backwards towards the vent; the lower surface of the body is unicolor. Brought from the valley of the Rio Grande west of San Antonio, by Gen. Churchill, and from between San Antonio and El Paso del Norte, by Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham.

CHURCHILLIA (nov. gen.) B. and G.—Three pairs of frontal plates, one more than in *Coluber* and *Tropidonotus*; a very small loral, and several small postorbitals. Scales carinated.

CHURCHILLIA BELLONA, B. and G.—Body yellowish, with a series of large subhexagonal patches of brown bordered with black, and two or three rows of smaller patches on the sides; a brownish black band across the eyes from top of head to the angle of the mouth. Collected by Gen. Churchill on his march along the Rio Grande in 1846.

COLUBER MORMON, B. and G.—Posterior frontal plates very large; vertical plate long and narrow on its middle; eyes very large. Found in the valley of the Great Salt Lake by Capt. Stansbury.

HETERODON NASICUM, B. and G.—Numerous minute frontal plates instead of two large pairs; two brown stripes over the head; temporal patches very broad. Collected in Texas by Gen. Churchill.

The Committee to which was referred a paper by Dr. Leidy, entitled "On the Osteology of the Head of the Hippopotamus and a description of the osteological characters of a new genus of Hippopotamidæ," reported in favor of publication in the Journal.

ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were elected *Members* of the Academy, viz.:

J. C. Trautwine, Esq.; J. Forsyth Meigs, M. D.; Jacob G. Morris, Esq.; Rev. Henry W. Ducachet; Frederick A. Genth, M. D.; Elias Durand, Esq.; J. M. Allen, M. D.; James Aitken Meigs, M. D.; William Camac, M. D.; Mr. Henry J. Boller; Mr. George Yeager; all of Philadelphia.

ERRATA IN VOL. VI.

Page 2, line 4 from bottom, for *of* read *and*.
" 3, " 13 " top, for *Cretacean* read *Cetacean*.
" 33, " 13 and 20 from bottom, for *Nipongue* read *Mpongue*.
" 36, " 26 from top, for *undeniable* read *undeniably*.
" 40, " 19 " bottom, for *interstialis* read *interstitialis*.
" 45, " 5 " top, for *thorace* read *thorax*.
" 46, " 18 " bottom, for *simplicibus* read *fulcrantibus*.
" 48, in division (*b*) of Eucnemis, for *serratæ* read *pectinatæ*.
" 66, " 10 from top, for *is* read *are*.
" 114, " 2 " bottom, for *fulvis* read *fulvus*.
" 141, " 9 " bottom, for *generus* read *genus*.
" 149, in note (†) for *fr* read *für*.
" 150, the three lines of the diagnosis of Cephennium corporosum have lost the initial letters: to the first add l, to the second *pl*, to the third *a*.
" 171, line 2 from bottom, for *Africa* read *America*.
" 174, " 22 " top, for *inferior* read *anterior*.
" 180, for *Homolosaurus* read *Homalosaurus*.
" 181, for *Pituophis* read *Pityophis*.
" 229, line 21 from top, for *Anchytursus* read *Anchytarsus*.
" " " 40 " top, for *picea* read *brunneus*.
" 231, after Tostegoptera, for *Edwards* read *Blanchard*.
" 241, line 15 from top, for *Enbradys* read *Eubradys*.
" 302, line 13 from top, for 1859 read 1849.
" 327, " 31 " top, for *læniata* read *tæniata*.
" 329, " 22 " top, for *parvus* read *parvulus*, vide p. 414.
" " " 26 " top, for *Fern* read *Kern*.
" 337, " 31 " top, for *Fauna* read *Faunas*.
" 368, " 12 " top, for *Traünfeld* read *Fraünfeld*.
" " " 29 " top, for *truncates* read *truncatus*.
" 377, top line, for —— read *and*.
" 376, line 17 from bottom, for *Prisidon* read *Prisodon*.
" 403, " 2 " bottom, for *Lyceum* read *State Library*.
" 439, " 17 " bottom, for *Agryppus* read *Agrypnus*.
" 454, " 9 " bottom, for *Endomochydæ* read *Endomychidæ*.
" lxviii, line 22 from bottom, add *Mr. T. A. Conrad*.
" lxxiv, line 17 from top, for *Vorselemque* read *Vorlesungen*.

The following omissions of donations to the Library, August 10th, 1852, occurred at page xxxiii:

Description of a Skeleton of the Mastodon giganteus, of North America. By John C. Warren, M. D. 4to. From the Author.

Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah. By Howard Stansbury, Capt. U. S. Topograph. Eng. 8vo. and map. From Col. J. J. Abert.

Experimental Researches in Electricity, 29th series. By Michael Faraday, Esq. From the Author.

On the Physical Character of the Lines of Magnetic Force. By Michael Faraday, Esq. From the Author.

Zoology of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, (extracted from Capt. Stansbury's Report.) From Prof. S. F. Baird.

Geognostische Wanderungen im Gebiete der nordöstlichen Alpen. Von Carl Ehrlich. From the Author.

Ueber die nordöstlichen Alpen. Von Carl Ehrlich. From the Author.